

THE EXTENSION OF HONGKONG
'THE TIMES' ON THE NEW CONVENTION.
 The news that Sir Claude Macdonald

British Kowloon was received in Hongkong with cordial gratification; but recent telegrams make it evident that this satisfaction has been materially damped by the dis-

every of reservations which are held to be pregnant with trouble. While the territory of the frontier has been pushed back some 100 miles Kowloon City is left under Chinese jurisdiction, and a promise that we will do all we can to prevent Chinese revenue from suffering from the change has been taken.

...the Chamber of Commerce protested against

...the extension to admitting such
restrictions on the freedom of trade. The
convention has been drawn, no doubt for
the sake of consistency, on lines similar
to those which have been laid in the case
of Shantung. For the Wei-hai-Wei Con-
vention also is a great consoling sole jurisdiction
to Great Britain over a belt of land 100
miles wide along the coast line of the bay
and the islands which Chinese officials shall
be allowed to exercise jurisdiction within the
vicinity of "except so far as may be inconsis-
tent with naval and military requirements
for the defence of the territory."
...while a recent telegram from
Peking states that a Chinese Custom House
is to be established on German territory
at Kiao-chow. Hong-kong would contend that

To consider its plea. There is no likeness
to begin with, between the cities of Wei
and Kowloon. — The first is inland,
the second, far as our knowledge extends,
is situated on the ordinary Chinese seacoast.
Whereas Kowloon is one of those liberal
gullies, receivers of stolen goods, and
the scum which is constantly churning up
flowing between Hongkong and Canton.
It is a source of more than enough trouble
already. Isolated within our new territory
it would be an Abasco of the worst con-
ceivable kind. Chinese Customs control
Hongkong would be equally intolerable
That the mouths of Chinese revenue col-
lectors water and their fingers itch at
its commerce needs no demon-
stration.

The case of Hongkong is admitted
popular in respect both of its trade and

situation and of the flock of Chinese fish-
administration on the mainland. Much
has been tolerated, accordingly, that would
not be tolerated under other conditions
and goodwill has been strained in facilitating
the action of the Customs staff. The colony
is practically supervised by Chinese cus-
toms employees, and the surrounding waters
are patrolled by armed steam-launches.
When a further request is made to trans-
port the Chinese Customs collectorate to Brit-
ain it is time to remark that the provi-
sions in the Chefoo Convention had two sides.

Chinese Government, and to devise a method of raising so 'without prejudice to the interests of the Colony, which has been long complaining of the interference of the Canton Customs revenue cruisers with the junk trade.' It is easy, in the light of the foregoing, to understand the Hong Kong Chamber's counter-demand that Chinese revenue stations and revenue cruisers should be removed beyond the limits of British territory and waters. There is no doubt that our Government should give its promise to help the Chinese Government to meet this demand, and to hold that the facilities already granted to the Chinese, and which have become extreme, and that no further recognition should be accorded or further privileges granted to Chinese Customs officers, either in Hong Kong or in the new territory, if they already possess 'the strongest plea for their position, the fact that the Government intend to assist in the prevention of opium-smuggling. There is every willingness to maintain and extend the stringencies that have been devised to these ends. But the proposition that these privileges should be expanded to permit the collection in Hong Kong of duties that bear no relation to the opium trade, and which is in a natural way a counter-proposition to that the Chinese should be told to collect their Customs, like other people, at open ports, is, we know, a country where opium

This death is announced of Mr. T. B. Allen, an active member in Harbord's Hospital, who died at Portsmouth, the son of Mr. J. B. Allen, R.N., of Greenwich Hospital, the author of the well-known 'Battles of the British Navy,' 'The Life of Nelson,' 'Life of Dunderland,' and other works connected with the Government service as a clerk

1886 he served at Hongkong, for thirteen years at Sheerness, for ten at Devonport and for nine at Portsmouth.

Quotations.

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| Hongkong, Oct. 14, 1888, | |
| COPIUM—New Pains, cash, ... | 787½ |
| " Old " cash, ... | Nam. |
| " New Benares, cash, ... | 785 |
| " Old " cash, ... | Nam. |
| " New Malwa, credit, ... | 720 |
| Allowance, Teels, ... | 20 |
| Last Year now, ... | 9 0 7½ |
| Allowance, Teels, ... | 0 14 |
| Old Malwa credit, ... | 600 |
| Allowance, Teels, ... | 600 |
| Porcelain, Paper etc | 740 |
| Allowance Teels | 0 |

Remarks.

[illegible]

